



House of Representatives

File No. 540

General Assembly

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Substitute House Bill No. 6330
As Amended by House
Amendment Schedule "A"

Approved by the Legislative Commissioner
April 14, 2011

AN ACT CONCERNING TECHNICAL AND MINOR REVISIONS TO ELECTIONS RELATED STATUTES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) On and after the effective
2 date of this section, (1) "tabulator" shall be substituted for "machine"
3 and "tabulators" shall be substituted for "machines", and (2) "ballot"
4 shall be substituted for "ballot label" and "ballots" shall be substituted
5 for "ballot labels" in the following sections of the general statutes: 2-18,
6 7-171, 7-292, 7-295, 7-304, 7-328c, 7-344, 7-407, 9-4, 9-7b, 9-135b, 9-150a,
7 9-150b, 9-150d, 9-168a, 9-188, 9-229, 9-234, 9-235d, 9-236a, 9-239, 9-240,
8 9-247a, 9-250a, 9-251, 9-256, 9-267, 9-308, 9-311a, 9-323, 9-324, 9-328, 9-
9 329a, 9-329b, 9-330, 9-332, 9-353, 9-354, 9-363, 9-366, 9-369d, 9-371b, 9-
10 372, 9-400, 9-426, 9-428, 9-434, 9-440, 9-446, 9-453d, 9-476, 10-45, 10-51,
11 10-63n, 11-36 and 13a-11.

12 Sec. 2. Section 9-1 of the general statutes is repealed and the
13 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

14 Except as otherwise provided, the following terms, as used in this

15 title and sections 3-124, 7-5, 7-6, 7-7, 7-17, 7-20, 7-39, 7-157, 7-214, 7-275,
16 7-295, 7-343, 7-407, 8-1, 8-5, 8-19, 10-219, 11-36, 13a-11, 30-10, 30-11, 45a-
17 18, 45a-19 and 51-95 [shall] have the following meanings:

18 (a) ["Ballot label"] "Ballot" means paper or other material containing
19 the names of the candidates or a statement of a proposed constitutional
20 amendment or other question or proposition to be voted on;

21 (b) "Board for admission of electors" means the board as composed
22 under subsection (a) of section 9-15a;

23 (c) "Clerical error" means any error in the registry list or enrollment
24 list due to a mistake or an omission on the part of the printer or a
25 mistake or omission made by the registrars or their assistants;

26 (d) "Election" means any electors' meeting at which the electors
27 choose public officials by use of voting [machines] tabulators or by
28 paper ballots as provided in [sections 9-271 and] section 9-272, as
29 amended by this act;

30 (e) "Elector" means any person possessing the qualifications
31 prescribed by the Constitution and duly admitted to, and entitled to
32 exercise, the privileges of an elector in a town;

33 (f) Repealed by P.A. 77-298, S. 14;

34 (g) "Municipal clerk" means the clerk of a municipality;

35 (h) "Municipal election" means the regularly recurring election held
36 in a municipality at which the electors of the municipality choose
37 public officials of such municipality;

38 (i) "Municipality" means any city, borough or town within the state;

39 (j) "Official ballot" means the official ballot to be used at an election,
40 or the official [paper] ballot to be used thereat in accordance with the
41 provisions of [sections 9-271 and] section 9-272, as amended by this act;

42 (k) "Population" means the population according to the last-
43 completed United States census;

44 (l) "Presidential electors" means persons elected to cast their ballots
45 for President and Vice President of the United States;

46 (m) "Print" means methods of duplication of words by mechanical
47 process, but shall not include typewriting;

48 (n) "Referendum" means (1) a question or proposal which is
49 submitted to a vote of the electors or voters of a municipality at any
50 regular or special state or municipal election, as defined in this section,
51 (2) a question or proposal which is submitted to a vote of the electors
52 or voters, as the case may be, of a municipality at a meeting of such
53 electors or voters, which meeting is not an election, as defined in
54 subsection (d) of this section, and is not a town meeting, or (3) a
55 question or proposal which is submitted to a vote of the electors or
56 voters, as the case may be, of a municipality at a meeting of such
57 electors or voters pursuant to section 7-7 or pursuant to charter or
58 special act;

59 (o) "Regular election" means any state or municipal election;

60 (p) "Registrars" means the registrars of voters of the municipality;

61 (q) "Registry list" means the list of electors of any municipality
62 certified by the registrars;

63 (r) "Special election" means any election not a regular election;

64 (s) "State election" means the election held in the state on the first
65 Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the even-numbered
66 years in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of
67 Connecticut;

68 (t) "State officers" means the Governor, Lieutenant Governor,
69 Secretary of the State, Treasurer, Comptroller and Attorney General;

70 (u) "Voter" means a person qualified to vote at town and district
71 meetings under the provisions of section 7-6;

72 (v) "Voting district" means any municipality, or any political
73 subdivision thereof, having not more than one polling place in a
74 regular election;

75 (w) "Voting tabulator" means a machine, including, but not limited
76 to, a device which operates by electronic means, for the registering and
77 recording of votes cast at elections, primaries and referenda;

78 (x) "Write-in ballot" means a vote cast for any person whose name
79 does not appear on the official ballot as a candidate for the office for
80 which [his] the person's name is written in;

81 (y) "The last session for admission of electors prior to an election"
82 means the day which is the seventh day prior to an election.

83 Sec. 3. Subsection (a) of section 9-135a of the general statutes is
84 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
85 *passage*):

86 (a) Each absentee ballot shall be arranged to resemble the
87 appropriate ballot [label] and sample ballot [label] as prescribed by
88 law, and shall include, as applicable, the offices, party designations,
89 names of candidates and questions to be voted upon and spaces for
90 write-in votes. A replica of the state seal shall be printed on the ballot.
91 The size, type, form, instructions, specifications for paper and printing
92 and other specifications shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the
93 State. [The Secretary of the State shall provide a ballot facsimile to each
94 municipal clerk for use in preparing the ballot form.]

95 Sec. 4. Section 9-224 of the general statutes is repealed and the
96 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

97 If any special election is called to fill a vacancy in any office on the
98 same day as a regular election, the names of the candidates for such
99 office shall be placed on the same [voting machine] ballot as the names

100 of the candidates to be voted for at such regular election, and except as
101 otherwise specifically provided by statute, the provisions of the
102 statutes governing regular elections shall apply to such special
103 election.

104 Sec. 5. Subsection (b) of section 9-235 of the general statutes is
105 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
106 *passage*):

107 (b) Except for rows of candidates entitled to unofficial checkers
108 under subsection (a) of this section, each group of three or more
109 electors whose names appear in one single row on the [voting
110 machine] ballot [label] in a voting district, may designate not more
111 than two electors of the town in which the voting district is located, to
112 serve as unofficial checkers on behalf of the candidates whose names
113 appear in such row. Such candidates shall submit a list of the names of
114 such designees to the registrars of voters at least forty-eight hours
115 prior to the election. The registrars shall verify that each such designee
116 is an elector of the town and shall appoint not more than two such
117 designees to serve each such row of candidates. The registrars shall, at
118 the request of such a group of three or more electors, change such
119 designations at any time before the closing of the polls on the day of an
120 election.

121 Sec. 6. Subsection (a) of section 9-238 of the general statutes is
122 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
123 *passage*):

124 (a) Except as provided in [sections 9-271 and] section 9-272, as
125 amended by this act, voting [machines] tabulators shall be used at all
126 elections held in any municipality, or in any part thereof, for voting
127 and registering and counting votes cast at such elections for officers,
128 and upon all questions or amendments submitted at such elections.
129 The board of selectmen of each town, the common council of each city
130 and the warden and burgesses of each borough shall purchase or lease,
131 or otherwise provide, for use at elections in each such municipality a

132 number of voting tabulators approved by the Secretary of the State.
133 Different voting tabulators may be provided for different voting
134 districts in the same municipality. Notwithstanding any provision of
135 this subsection to the contrary, the registrars of voters of a
136 municipality may determine the number of voting tabulators that shall
137 be provided for use at any special election in such municipality,
138 provided the registrars shall provide at least one voting tabulator in
139 the municipality or, in a municipality divided into voting districts, at
140 least one voting tabulator in each such district.

141 Sec. 7. Section 9-238a of the general statutes is repealed and the
142 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

143 During the first week of February in each year, the town clerk of
144 each town shall notify the Secretary of the State, on a form provided by
145 said secretary, of the total number of [names on the active registry list
146 and on each enrollment list and the total number of unaffiliated
147 electors, in such town, and of the total number of] voting [machines
148 therein] tabulators in such town and, in towns divided into voting
149 districts, in addition, the same information for each voting district. If
150 the number of [machines] tabulators listed in such notification is less
151 than the number required under section 9-238, as amended by this act,
152 the town clerk shall include in such notification an explanation of the
153 discrepancy. Each such clerk shall also file a duplicate copy of such
154 notification with the officials who are required to provide voting
155 [machines] tabulators in [his] the clerk's municipality under section 9-
156 238, as amended by this act.

157 Sec. 8. Section 9-240a of the general statutes is repealed and the
158 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

159 Not more than two hundred ten days nor less than thirty days prior
160 to each regular election for state officers, each voting [machine]
161 tabulator to be used in the next succeeding regular election, including
162 each additional [machines] tabulator required under section 9-238, as
163 amended by this act, shall be examined by the company which

164 manufactured the same or its successor or, with the approval of the
165 Secretary of the State, by persons skilled in the mechanics and
166 operation of [said machines] such tabulator, for the purpose of
167 determining that such [machine] tabulator is in sound operable
168 condition for use in such election. Arrangements for such examination
169 shall be made by the officials responsible for providing voting
170 [machines] tabulators under section 9-238, as amended by this act. The
171 company or person making such examination shall file a report with
172 respect to each [machine] tabulator with the Secretary of the State and
173 with [said] such officials, indicating whether or not such [machine]
174 tabulator is in sound operable condition. When, as a result of any such
175 examination, a [machine] tabulator is found not to be in sound
176 operable condition, [said] such officials shall have such [machine]
177 tabulator repaired, or shall provide a voting [machine] tabulator in
178 sound operable condition to replace the [machine] tabulator found
179 inoperable. The cost for such examination in each town shall be paid
180 by such town. Failure to cause the examination of a voting [machine]
181 tabulator, as herein required, shall not, of itself, prevent the use of such
182 [machine] tabulator in any election.

183 Sec. 9. Subsection (a) of section 9-241 of the general statutes is
184 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
185 *passage*):

186 (a) Any person owning or holding an interest in any voting
187 [machine] tabulator, as defined in subsection (w) of section 9-1, as
188 amended by this act, may apply to the Secretary of the State to
189 examine such [machine] tabulator and report on its accuracy and
190 efficiency. The Secretary of the State shall examine the [machine]
191 tabulator and determine whether, in the Secretary's opinion, the kind
192 of [machine] tabulator so examined (1) meets the requirements of
193 section 9-242, as amended by this act, (2) can be used at elections,
194 primaries and referenda held pursuant to this title, and (3) [in the case
195 of an electronic voting machine examined by the Secretary after the
196 Voting Technology Standards Board submits the report required under
197 section 9-242c, complies with the standards adopted by said board

198 under section 9-242c] complies with applicable standards for electronic
199 voting tabulators. If the Secretary of the State determines that the
200 [machine] tabulator can be so used, such [machine] tabulator may be
201 adopted for such use. No [machine] tabulator not so approved shall be
202 so used. Each application shall be accompanied by a fee of one
203 hundred dollars and the Secretary of the State shall not approve any
204 [machine] tabulator until such fee and the expenses incurred by the
205 Secretary in making the examination have been paid by the person
206 making such application. Any voting [machine] tabulator company
207 that has had its voting [machine] tabulator approved and that
208 subsequently alters such [machine] tabulator in any way shall provide
209 the Secretary of the State with notice of such alterations, including a
210 description thereof and a statement of the purpose of such alterations.
211 If any such alterations appear to materially affect the accuracy,
212 appearance or efficiency of the [machine] tabulator, or modify the
213 [machine] tabulator so that it can no longer be used at elections,
214 primaries or referenda held pursuant to this title, at the discretion of
215 the Secretary of the State, the company shall submit such alterations
216 for inspection and approval, at its own expense, before such altered
217 [machines] tabulators may be used. The Secretary of the State may
218 adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54,
219 concerning examination and approval of voting [machines] tabulators
220 under this section. No voting [machine] tabulator that records votes by
221 means of holes punched in designated voting response locations may
222 be approved or used at any election, primary or referendum held
223 pursuant to this title.

224 Sec. 10. Section 9-242 of the general statutes is repealed and the
225 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

226 (a) A voting [machine] tabulator approved by the Secretary of the
227 State shall be so constructed as to provide facilities for voting for the
228 candidates of at least nine different parties or organizations. It shall
229 permit voting in absolute secrecy. It shall be provided with a lock by
230 means of which any illegal movement of the voting or registering
231 mechanism is absolutely prevented. Such [machine] tabulator shall be

232 so constructed that an elector cannot vote for a candidate or on a
233 proposition for whom or on which [he] the elector is not lawfully
234 entitled to vote.

235 (b) It shall be so constructed as to prevent an elector from voting for
236 more than one person for the same office, except when [he] the elector
237 is lawfully entitled to vote for more than one person for that office, and
238 it shall afford [him] the elector an opportunity to vote for only as many
239 persons for that office as [he] the elector is by law entitled to vote for,
240 at the same time preventing [his] the elector from voting for the same
241 person twice. It shall be so constructed that all votes cast will be
242 registered or recorded by the [machine] tabulator.

243 (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) of this section,
244 the Secretary of the State may approve a voting [machine] tabulator
245 which requires the elector in the polls to place [his] the elector's ballot
246 into the recording device and which meets the voluntary performance
247 and test standards for voting systems adopted by (1) the Federal
248 Election Commission on January 25, 1990, as amended from time to
249 time, or (2) the Election Assistance Commission pursuant to the Help
250 America Vote Act of 2002, P.L. 107-252, 42 USC 15481-85, as amended
251 from time to time, whichever standards are most current at the time of
252 the Secretary of the State's approval, and regulations which the
253 Secretary of the State may adopt in accordance with the provisions of
254 chapter 54, provided the voting [machine] tabulator shall (A) warn the
255 elector of overvotes, (B) not record overvotes, and (C) not record more
256 than one vote of an elector for the same person for an office.

257 (d) Any direct recording electronic voting [machine] tabulator
258 approved by the Secretary of the State for an election or primary held
259 on or after July 1, 2005, shall be so constructed as to:

260 (1) (A) Contemporaneously produce an individual, permanent,
261 paper record containing all of the elector's selections of ballot
262 preferences for candidates and questions or proposals, if any, prior to
263 the elector's casting a ballot, as set forth in this subsection, and (B)

264 produce at any time after the close of the polls a voting [machine]
265 tabulator generated, individual, permanent, paper record of each such
266 elector's selections of ballot preferences for candidates and questions
267 or proposals, if any. Both the contemporaneously produced paper
268 record and the voting [machine] tabulator generated paper record of
269 each elector's selections of ballot preferences shall include a voting
270 [machine] tabulator generated unique identifier that can be matched
271 against each other and which preserves the secrecy of the elector's
272 ballot as set forth in subdivision (4) of this subsection;

273 (2) Provide each elector with an opportunity to verify that the
274 contemporaneously produced, individual, permanent, paper record
275 accurately conforms to such elector's selection of ballot preferences, as
276 reflected on the electronic summary screen, and to hear, if desired, an
277 audio description of such electronic summary screen, for the purpose
278 of having an opportunity to make any corrections or changes prior to
279 casting the ballot. If an elector makes corrections or changes prior to
280 casting the ballot, the voting [machine] tabulator shall void such
281 contemporaneously produced paper record, contemporaneously
282 produce another paper record containing such corrections or changes
283 and provide the elector with another opportunity to verify ballot
284 preferences in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision. As
285 used in this section, "electronic summary screen" means a screen
286 generated by a direct recording electronic voting [machine] tabulator
287 that displays a summary of an elector's selections of ballot preferences
288 for candidates and questions or proposals, if any, at an election or
289 primary;

290 (3) Provide that a ballot shall be deemed cast on the voting
291 [machine] tabulator at the time that an elector's contemporaneously
292 produced, individual, permanent, voter-verified paper record,
293 containing all of the elector's final selections of ballot preferences, is
294 (A) deposited inside a receptacle designed to store all such paper
295 records produced by such voting [machine] tabulator on the day of the
296 election or primary, and (B) the elector's selection of ballot preferences
297 is simultaneously electronically recorded inside the voting [machine]

298 tabulator for the purpose of (i) being electronically tabulated
299 immediately after the polls are closed on the day of the election or
300 primary, and (ii) producing, on such other day as required under
301 section 9-242b, as amended by this act, a voting [machine] tabulator
302 generated, individual, permanent, paper record of each such elector's
303 selections of ballot preferences for candidates and questions or
304 proposals, if any;

305 (4) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (1) of section 9-
306 242b, as amended by this act, secure the secrecy of each such elector's
307 ballot by making it impossible for any other individual to identify the
308 elector in relationship to such elector's selection of ballot preferences at
309 the time that the elector (A) selects ballot preferences; (B) verifies the
310 accuracy of the electronic summary screen by comparing it to the
311 contemporaneously produced, individual, permanent, paper record or
312 the audio description of such electronic summary screen, prior to
313 casting a ballot; (C) makes corrections or changes by reselecting ballot
314 preferences and verifies the accuracy of such preferences in accordance
315 with the provisions of subdivision (2) of this subsection prior to casting
316 a ballot; and (D) casts the ballot; and at the time that all electors' ballots
317 are canvassed, recanvassed or otherwise tallied to produce a final
318 count of the vote for candidates and questions or proposals, if any,
319 whether through the electronic vote tabulation process or through the
320 manual count process of each elector's contemporaneously produced,
321 individual, permanent, voter-verified paper record, as set forth in
322 section 9-242b, as amended by this act; and

323 (5) (A) Be accessible to blind or visually impaired persons by
324 providing each elector, if desired by the elector, an audio description
325 of the contemporaneously produced individual, permanent, paper
326 record containing all of the elector's selections of ballot preferences, in
327 addition to an audio description of the electronic summary screen and
328 comply with such additional standards of accessibility included in
329 regulations that the Secretary of the State may adopt in accordance
330 with the provisions of chapter 54.

331 (B) Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (A) of this
332 subdivision, on or before June 30, 2007, the Secretary of the State may
333 approve an electronic voting [machine] tabulator that does not comply
334 with the provisions of said subparagraph if (i) the Secretary
335 determines that there are no electronic voting [machines] tabulators
336 available for purchase or lease at the time of such approval that are
337 capable of complying with said subparagraph (A), (ii) the electronic
338 voting [machine] tabulator complies with the provisions of
339 subdivisions (1) to (4), inclusive, of this subsection, and (iii) the person
340 applying to the Secretary for approval of the electronic voting
341 [machine] tabulator agrees to include a provision in any contract for
342 the sale or lease of such voting [machines] tabulators that requires such
343 person, upon notification by the Secretary that modifications to such
344 [machines] tabulators that would bring the [machines] tabulators into
345 compliance with said subparagraph (A) are available, to (I) so modify
346 any electronic voting [machines] tabulators previously sold or leased
347 under such contract in order to comply with said subparagraph (A),
348 and (II) provide that any electronic voting [machines] tabulators sold
349 or leased after receipt of such notice comply with said subparagraph
350 (A). No voting [machine] tabulator approved under this subparagraph
351 shall be used on or after July 1, 2007, unless it has been modified to
352 comply with the provisions of subparagraph (A) of this subdivision.

353 Sec. 11. Section 9-242b of the general statutes is repealed and the
354 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

355 The following procedures shall apply to any election or primary in
356 which one or more direct recording electronic voting [machines]
357 tabulators are used:

358 (1) Any elector who requires assistance by reason of blindness,
359 disability, or inability to read or write shall have the right to request
360 assistance inside the voting booth by a person of the elector's choice in
361 accordance with 42 USC 1973aa-6, as amended from time to time, or
362 section 9-264, as amended by this act.

363 (2) A canvass of the votes shall take place inside the polling place
364 immediately following the close of the polls on the day of the election
365 or primary in accordance with the requirements of chapter 148. With
366 respect to direct recording electronic voting [machines] tabulators, any
367 such canvass shall be an electronic vote tabulation of all of the votes
368 cast on each such voting [machine] tabulator for each candidate and
369 question or proposal, and the moderator shall attach a printout of such
370 electronic vote tabulation to the tally sheets. The moderator shall then
371 add together all of the votes recorded on each voting [machine]
372 tabulator in use at the polling place, whether or not such voting
373 [machines] tabulators were direct recording electronic voting
374 [machines] tabulators, to produce a cumulative count within the
375 polling place of all candidates and any questions or proposals
376 appearing on the ballot in the election or primary. Any member of the
377 public shall have a right to be present in the polling place to observe
378 the canvass of the votes beginning as soon as the polls are declared
379 closed by the moderator and continuing throughout the canvass of the
380 votes of each voting [machine] tabulator until the final canvass of all of
381 the votes cast on all of the voting [machines] tabulators in use in the
382 polling place are added together for each candidate and question or
383 proposal and publicly announced and declared by the moderator.

384 (3) If a recanvass of the votes is required pursuant to chapter 148,
385 the recanvass officials shall, in addition to the other requirements of
386 said chapter, conduct a manual tally of the individual, permanent,
387 voter-verified, paper records contemporaneously produced by each
388 direct recording electronic voting [machine] tabulator used within the
389 geographical jurisdiction that is subject to such recanvass. The manual
390 tally conducted for the recanvass shall be limited to the particular
391 candidates and questions or proposals that are subject to recanvass. If
392 the manual tabulation of such contemporaneously produced paper
393 records does not reconcile with the electronic vote tabulation of a
394 particular direct recording electronic voting [machine] tabulator or
395 [machines] tabulators, such contemporaneously produced paper
396 records shall be considered the true and correct record of each elector's

397 vote on such electronic voting [machine] tabulator or [machines]
398 tabulators and shall be used as the official record for purposes of
399 declaring the official election results or for purposes of any subsequent
400 recanvass, tally or election contest conducted pursuant to chapters 148
401 to 153, inclusive. If any of the contemporaneously produced
402 individual, permanent, voter-verified paper records are found to have
403 been damaged in such manner as they are unable to be manually
404 tallied with respect to the ballot positions that are the subject of the
405 recanvass, each such damaged record shall be matched against the
406 voting [machine] tabulator generated, individual, permanent, paper
407 record produced by the voting [machine] tabulator bearing the
408 identical [machine-generated] tabulator-generated unique identifier as
409 the damaged record and, in such instance, shall be substituted as the
410 official record for purposes of determining the final election results or
411 for purposes of any subsequent recanvass, tally or election contest.

412 (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 9-311, the Secretary of
413 the State may order a discrepancy recanvass under said section of the
414 returns of an election or a primary for a district office, a state office or
415 the office of elector of President and Vice-President of the United
416 States, if the Secretary has reason to believe that discrepancies may
417 have occurred that could affect the outcome of the election or primary.
418 Any such discrepancy recanvass may be conducted of the returns in
419 any or all voting districts in (A) the district in which an election or
420 primary is held, in the case of an election or primary for a district
421 office, or (B) the state, in the case of an election or primary for a state
422 office or the office of elector of President and Vice-President of the
423 United States or a presidential preference primary, whichever is
424 applicable. As used in this subdivision, "district office" and "state
425 office" have the same meanings as provided in section 9-372.

426 (5) Not later than five business days after each election in which a
427 direct recording electronic voting [machine] tabulator is used, the
428 registrars of voters or their designees, representing at least two
429 political parties, shall conduct a manual audit of the votes recorded on
430 at least (A) two direct recording electronic voting [machines]

431 tabulators used in each assembly district, or (B) a number of direct
432 recording electronic voting [machines] tabulators equal to fifty per cent
433 of the number of voting districts in the municipality, whichever is less.
434 Not later than five business days after a primary in which a direct
435 recording electronic voting [machine] tabulator is used, the registrar of
436 voters of the party holding the primary shall conduct such a manual
437 audit by designating two or more individuals, one of whom may be
438 the registrar, representing at least two candidates in the primary. The
439 [machines] tabulators audited under this subdivision shall be selected
440 in a random drawing that is announced in advance to the public and is
441 open to the public. All direct recording electronic voting [machines]
442 tabulators used within an assembly district shall have an equal chance
443 of being selected for the audit. The Secretary of the State shall
444 determine and publicly announce the method of conducting the
445 random drawing, before the election. The manual audit shall consist of
446 a manual tabulation of the contemporaneously produced, individual,
447 permanent, voter-verified, paper records produced by each voting
448 [machine] tabulator subject to the audit and a comparison of such
449 count, with respect to all candidates and any questions or proposals
450 appearing on the ballot, with the electronic vote tabulation reported
451 for such voting [machine] tabulator on the day of the election or
452 primary. Such audit shall not be required if a recanvass has been, or
453 will be, conducted on the voting [machine] tabulator. Such manual
454 audit shall be noticed in advance and be open to public observation. A
455 reconciliation sheet, on a form prescribed by the Secretary of the State,
456 that reports and compares the manual and electronic vote tabulations
457 of each candidate and question or proposal on each such voting
458 [machine] tabulator, along with any discrepancies, shall be prepared
459 by the audit officials, signed and forthwith filed with the town clerk of
460 the municipality and the Secretary of the State. If any
461 contemporaneously produced, individual, permanent, voter-verified,
462 paper record is found to have been damaged, the same procedures
463 described in subdivision (3) of this section for substituting such record
464 with the voting [machine] tabulator generated, individual, permanent,
465 paper record produced by the voting [machine] tabulator bearing the

466 identical [machine] tabulator generated unique identifier as the
467 damaged record shall apply and be utilized by the audit officials to
468 complete the reconciliation. The reconciliation sheet shall be open to
469 public inspection and may be used as prima facie evidence of a
470 discrepancy in any contest arising pursuant to chapter 149. If the audit
471 officials are unable to reconcile the manual count with the electronic
472 vote tabulation and discrepancies, the Secretary of the State shall
473 conduct such further investigation of the voting [machine] tabulator
474 malfunction as may be necessary for the purpose of reviewing whether
475 or not to decertify the voting [machine] tabulator or [machines]
476 tabulators and may order a recanvass in accordance with the
477 provisions of subdivision (4) of this section.

478 (6) The individual, permanent, voter-verified, paper records
479 contemporaneously produced by any direct recording electronic
480 voting [machine] tabulator in use at an election or primary held on or
481 after July 1, 2005, shall be carefully preserved and returned in their
482 designated receptacle in accordance with the requirements of section 9-
483 266 [, 9-302] or 9-310, whichever is applicable, and may not be opened
484 or destroyed, except during recanvass or manual audit as set forth in
485 this section, for one hundred eighty days following an election or
486 primary that does not include a federal office, pursuant to section 9-
487 310, or for twenty-two months following an election or primary
488 involving a federal office, pursuant to 42 USC 1974, as amended from
489 time to time.

490 (7) Nothing in this section shall preclude any candidate or elector
491 from seeking additional remedies pursuant to chapter 149.

492 (8) After an election or primary, any voting [machine] tabulator may
493 be kept locked for a period longer than that prescribed by sections 9-
494 266, 9-310 and 9-447, as amended by this act, if such an extended
495 period is ordered by either a court of competent jurisdiction or the
496 State Elections Enforcement Commission. Either the court or said
497 commission may order an audit of such voting [machines] tabulators
498 to be conducted by such persons as the court or said commission may

499 designate.

500 Sec. 12. Section 9-245 of the general statutes is repealed and the
501 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

502 The reports of the [mechanics] registrars of voters, provided for
503 under section 9-246, and the report provided for under subsection (c)
504 of section 9-244, shall be filed with the municipal clerk and shall be
505 kept by the municipal clerk for at least sixty days after the election for
506 which the [machines] tabulators were so prepared.

507 Sec. 13. Section 9-248 of the general statutes is repealed and the
508 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

509 When a voting [machine] tabulator is purchased or leased or
510 otherwise provided for use in any municipality, the Secretary of the
511 State shall prepare or approve samples of the following printed matter
512 and supplies and shall furnish one of each to the officials of such
513 municipality who have so provided such [machine] tabulator in
514 accordance with the provisions of section 9-238, as amended by this
515 act: (1) Directions for testing and preparing the voting [machines]
516 tabulators for the election; (2) one certificate on which the [mechanic]
517 registrars of voters can certify that [he has] they have properly tested
518 and prepared the [machine] tabulator for the election; (3) one
519 certificate on which some person other than the [mechanic] registrars
520 of voters who prepared the [machine] tabulator can certify that the
521 [machine] tabulator has been examined and found to have been
522 properly prepared for the election; (4) one certificate on which can be
523 certified that party watchers have witnessed the testing and preparing
524 of the [machines] tabulators; (5) one certificate that the [machines]
525 tabulators have been delivered to polling places in good order; (6) one
526 card for each polling place, stating the penalty for tampering with or
527 injuring a voting [machine] tabulator; (7) two seals for sealing the
528 [machine] tabulator; [(8) one envelope in which the keys to the
529 machine can be sealed and delivered to the election officials, such
530 envelope to have printed or written thereon the designation and

531 location of the voting district in which the machine is to be used, the
532 number of the machine, the number shown on the protective counter
533 thereof after the machine has been prepared for the election and the
534 number or other designation on such seal as the machine is sealed
535 with, such envelope to have attached to it a detachable receipt for the
536 delivery of the keys to the voting machine to the election officials; (9)
537 one envelope in which the keys to the voting machine can be returned
538 by the election officials after the election; (10) one card stating the
539 name and telephone number and address of the mechanic on the day
540 of the election; and (11)] and (8) a report of an inspection of the
541 [machines] tabulators by the moderator, registrars and checkers, which
542 inspection shall be made before the opening of the polls. The
543 [municipal clerk] registrars of voters shall, for each election, prepare
544 and furnish said supplies for each voting [machine] tabulator, in
545 conformity with said samples. The [municipal clerk] registrars of
546 voters shall also prepare and furnish to the election officials tally and
547 return blanks [containing the names of all candidates for office on the
548 official ballots,] in such manner as may be directed by the Secretary of
549 the State, except that all blanks furnished by said secretary throughout
550 the state shall be uniform in their printing.

551 Sec. 14. Subsection (a) of section 9-249 of the general statutes is
552 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
553 *passage*):

554 (a) Before each election, the registrars of voters [,] and certified
555 moderator [and certified mechanic] shall instruct the election officials.
556 Any provision of the general statutes or of any special act to the
557 contrary notwithstanding, election officials shall be appointed at least
558 twenty days before the election except as provided in section 9-229.
559 The registrars [,] and certified moderator [and certified mechanic] shall
560 instruct each election official who is to serve in a voting district in
561 which a voting [machine] tabulator is to be used in the use of the
562 [machine] tabulator and [his] the election official's duties in connection
563 therewith, and for the purpose of giving such instruction, such
564 instructors shall call such meeting or meetings of the election officials

565 as are necessary. Such instructors shall, without delay, file a report in
566 the office of the municipal clerk and with the Secretary of the State, (1)
567 stating that they have instructed the election officials named in the
568 report and the time and place where such instruction was given, and
569 (2) containing a signed statement from each such election official
570 acknowledging that the official has received such instruction.

571 Sec. 15. Subsection (a) of section 9-249a of the general statutes is
572 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
573 *passage*):

574 (a) The names of the parties shall be arranged on the [machines]
575 ballots in the following order:

576 (1) The party whose candidate for Governor polled the highest
577 number of votes in the last-preceding election;

578 (2) Other parties who had candidates for Governor in the last-
579 preceding election, in descending order, according to the number of
580 votes polled for each such candidate;

581 (3) Minor parties who had no candidate for Governor in the last-
582 preceding election;

583 (4) Petitioning candidates with party designation whose names are
584 contained in petitions approved pursuant to section 9-453o; and

585 (5) Petitioning candidates with no party designation whose names
586 are contained in petitions approved pursuant to section 9-453o.

587 Sec. 16. Subsection (a) of section 9-249b of the general statutes is
588 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
589 *passage*):

590 (a) If, after applying the provisions of sections 9-249a, as amended
591 by this act, and 9-453r, as amended by this act, the number of party
592 designations and petitioning candidate rows on the ballot exceeds
593 nine, the Secretary of the State may authorize (1) two or more party

594 designations and petitioning candidates to appear on the same row of
595 the [voting machines] ballot, beginning with the ninth row on the
596 [voting machines] ballot and, if necessary, then moving up one or
597 more rows, (2) that an office take two or more columns on the [voting
598 machines] ballot, and (3) that the party designation, or an abbreviation
599 of it, be repeated on the ballot.

600 Sec. 17. Section 9-255 of the general statutes is repealed and the
601 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

602 The board of selectmen or the municipal clerk shall provide for all
603 polling places using voting [machines] tabulators at least three sample
604 [ballot labels which shall be arranged in the form of a diagram
605 showing the entire front of the voting machine as it will appear after
606 the official ballot labels are arranged for voting on election day or that
607 portion thereof which will] ballots that shall contain the offices, party
608 designations, names of candidates, write-in slots and questions to be
609 voted upon. On each such sample ballot [label] shall be printed
610 instructions as to the use of the voting [machine] tabulator, which
611 instructions shall be approved by the Secretary of the State. Such
612 sample [ballot labels] ballots shall be so posted inside the polling place
613 as to be visible to those within the polling place during the whole day
614 of election. At least one of such sample [ballot labels] ballots shall be so
615 posted as to be visible to an elector being instructed on the
616 [demonstrator or spare voting machine] use of the voting tabulator
617 under section 9-260.

618 Sec. 18. Section 9-264 of the general statutes is repealed and the
619 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

620 [(a)] An elector who requires assistance to vote, by reason of
621 blindness, disability or inability to write or to read the ballot, may be
622 given assistance by a person of the elector's choice, other than (1) the
623 elector's employer, (2) an agent of such employer, or (3) an officer or
624 agent of the elector's union. The person assisting the elector may
625 accompany the elector into the voting [machine] booth. Such person

626 shall register such elector's vote upon the [machine] ballot as such
627 elector directs. Any person accompanying an elector into the voting
628 [machine] booth who deceives any elector in registering [his] the
629 elector's vote under this section or seeks to influence any elector while
630 in the act of voting, or who registers any vote for any elector or on any
631 question other than as requested by such elector, or who gives
632 information to any person as to what person or persons such elector
633 voted for, or how [he] such elector voted on any question, shall be
634 fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than
635 five years or both.

636 [(b) Paper ballots provided by the municipal clerk to the moderator
637 pursuant to section 9-259 shall be made available for electors with
638 disabilities in polling places in which a voting machine cannot be
639 adjusted to allow all necessary parts to be reached from a chair. Such
640 paper ballots shall be used at the option of the elector with disabilities.
641 The elector shall announce the elector's name to the checkers who shall
642 cross the elector's name off the registry list and add it with the elector's
643 address to the end of the official checklist where it shall be designated
644 "paper ballot for persons with disabilities" or "PBD" and serially
645 numbered. After the elector has so announced the elector's name, the
646 moderator shall deliver to the elector an absentee ballot and a serially-
647 numbered envelope. The elector shall forthwith mark the ballot in the
648 presence of the moderator in such manner that the moderator shall not
649 know how the ballot is marked. The elector shall fold the ballot in the
650 presence of the moderator so as to conceal the markings and deposit
651 and seal it in the serially-numbered envelope. The elector shall deliver
652 the envelope to the moderator who shall place it in a specially-
653 designated depository envelope. The paper ballots thus received shall
654 be counted at the next scheduled absentee ballot count in the same
655 manner as other absentee ballots. Such ballots so counted shall be
656 preserved by placing them in the depository envelopes with the
657 regular absentee ballots, and such serially-numbered envelopes shall
658 be placed in the depository envelopes with the regular absentee ballot
659 envelopes.]

660 Sec. 19. Section 9-352 of the general statutes is repealed and the
661 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

662 Any election official who, with intent to cause or permit any voting
663 [machine] tabulator to fail to correctly register all votes cast thereon,
664 tampers with or disarranges such [machine] tabulator in any way or
665 any part or appliance thereof, or causes such [machine] tabulator to be
666 used or consents to its being used for voting at any election with
667 knowledge of the fact that the same is not in order, or not perfectly set
668 and adjusted to correctly register all votes cast thereon, or who, for the
669 purpose of defrauding or deceiving any elector or of causing it to be
670 doubtful for what candidate or candidates or proposition any vote is
671 cast, or causing it to appear upon such [machine] tabulator that votes
672 cast for one candidate or proposition were cast for another candidate
673 or proposition, removes, changes or mutilates any ballot [label on such
674 machine or any part thereof,] shall be fined not more than one
675 thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

676 Sec. 20. Section 9-307 of the general statutes is repealed and the
677 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

678 Immediately after the polls are closed, the official checkers,
679 appointed under the provisions of section 9-234, shall make and
680 deliver to the moderator a certificate, in duplicate, stating the whole
681 number of names on the registry list or enrollment list including, if
682 applicable, unaffiliated electors authorized under section 9-431 to vote
683 in the primary, and the number checked as having voted in that
684 election or primary. For the purpose of computing the whole number
685 of names on the registry list, the lists of persons who have applied for
686 presidential or overseas ballots prepared in accordance with section 9-
687 158h shall be included. Thereupon the registrars or assistant registrars,
688 as the case may be, acting at the respective polls, shall write and sign
689 with ink, on the list or lists so used and checked, a certificate of the
690 whole number of names registered thereon eligible to vote in the
691 election or primary and the number checked as having voted in that
692 election or primary, and deposit it in the office of the municipal clerk

693 of their town on or before the following day. The municipal clerk shall
694 carefully preserve the same on file, with the marks on it without
695 alteration, for public inspection, and shall immediately enter a certified
696 copy of such certificate on the town records. Subject to the provisions
697 of section 7-109, the municipal clerk may destroy any voting check list
698 four years after the date upon which it was used. The moderator shall
699 place one of the duplicate certificates which [he] the moderator
700 received from the official checkers [in the voting machine together
701 with] with the voted ballots from the polling place and the moderator's
702 return provided for in sections 9-259 and 9-310 and shall then lock the
703 [machine] tabulator as provided in section 9-310, and [he] the
704 moderator shall deposit the other of such duplicate certificates in the
705 office of the municipal clerk on or before the following day.

706 Sec. 21. Section 9-309 of the general statutes is repealed and the
707 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

708 As soon as the polls are closed, the moderator, in the presence of the
709 other election officials, shall immediately lock the voting [machine]
710 tabulator against voting and immediately [open the counting
711 compartments, giving a full view of all the counter numbers to all the
712 election officials present] cause the vote totals for all candidates and
713 questions to be produced. The moderator shall, in the order of the
714 offices as their titles are arranged on the [machine] ballot, read and
715 announce in distinct tones the result as shown, [by the counter
716 numbers,] giving the number indicated [by each counter] and
717 indicating the candidate to whom such [counter] total belongs, and
718 shall read the votes recorded for each office on the [voting machine
719 ballot label] ballot. [He] The moderator shall also, in the same manner,
720 announce the vote on each constitutional amendment, proposition or
721 other question voted on. The vote so announced by the moderator
722 shall be taken down by each checker and recorded on the tally sheets.
723 Each checker shall record the number of votes received for each
724 candidate on the [voting machine ballot label] ballot and also the
725 number received by each person for whom write-in ballots were cast.
726 The [counter compartment of the voting machine] result totals shall

727 remain [open] in full public view until the statement of canvass and all
728 other reports have been fully completed and signed by the moderator,
729 checkers and registrars, or assistant registrars, as the case may be. The
730 result of the votes cast shall be publicly announced by the moderator,
731 who shall read the name of each candidate, with the designating
732 number and letter [of his counter and the machine vote registered on
733 such counter] on the ballot and the absentee vote as furnished the
734 moderator by the absentee ballot counters; also the vote cast for and
735 against each question submitted. While such announcement is being
736 made, ample opportunity shall be given to any person lawfully present
737 to compare the results so announced with the [counter dials of the
738 machine] result totals provided by the tabulator and any necessary
739 corrections shall then and there be made by the moderator, checkers
740 and registrars or assistant registrars, after which the [doors]
741 compartments of the voting [machine] tabulator shall be closed and
742 locked. In canvassing, recording and announcing the result, the
743 election officials shall be guided by any instructions furnished by the
744 Secretary of the State. [If the machine is equipped with a device for
745 printing totals of candidate and question counters, and the device has
746 been made operational at the instruction of both registrars of voters,
747 the doors concealing the counters shall not be opened. The printed
748 record produced by the machine shall be the official return, and the
749 results of the votes as shown thereon shall be proclaimed in the same
750 manner as herein provided and ample opportunity shall be given to
751 any person lawfully present to inspect such printed records. If the
752 moderator finds that the printed record is not clear, the doors
753 concealing the counters shall be opened and counting shall proceed as
754 with a machine which does not have such a device.]

755 Sec. 22. Section 9-367 of the general statutes is repealed and the
756 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

757 Any person, not being an election official, who, with intent to cause
758 or permit any ballot, voting tabulator or other appliance used in
759 connection with such tabulator to fail to correctly register any vote cast
760 upon such ballot, tabulator or other appliance, during any election or

761 before any election, [after a voting machine has had placed upon it the
762 ballot label for such election,] tampers with [such machine] a voting
763 tabulator, disarranges, defaces, injures or impairs the same in any
764 manner, or mutilates, injures or destroys any ballot [label placed
765 thereon or to be placed thereon,] or any other appliance used in
766 connection with such [machine] tabulator, shall be imprisoned for not
767 more than five years.

768 Sec. 23. Section 9-369 of the general statutes is repealed and the
769 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

770 Whenever at any regular or special state or municipal election any
771 vote for approval or disapproval of any constitutional amendment or
772 any question or proposal is taken pursuant to the Constitution, the
773 general statutes or any special act, unless otherwise provided, such
774 election shall be warned and held, the vote on such amendment,
775 question or proposal cast and canvassed and the result determined and
776 certified as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions
777 governing the election of officers in the state or in such municipality.
778 The warning for such election shall state that a purpose of such
779 election is to vote for the approval or disapproval of such amendment,
780 question or proposal and shall state the section of the Constitution or
781 of the general statutes or the special act under authority of which such
782 vote is taken. The vote on such amendment, question or proposal shall
783 be taken by a "Yes" and "No" vote on the voting [machine] tabulator,
784 and the designation of such amendment, question or proposal on the
785 [voting machine ballot label] ballot shall be "Shall (here insert the
786 question or proposal, followed by a question mark)". Such ballot [label]
787 shall be provided for use in accordance with the provisions of section
788 9-250. The municipal clerk shall number on the ballot [label] the
789 questions to be voted upon according to the order in which they will
790 appear thereon, provided amendments to the Constitution shall be
791 numbered by the Secretary of the State in numerical order based upon
792 the dates on which resolutions proposing such amendments were
793 passed, precedence being given to the earliest passed unless otherwise
794 provided by the resolutions proposing such amendments. Each elector

795 shall vote "Yes" if in favor of the amendment, question or proposal or
796 "No" if not in favor thereof. [The registrars of voters shall cause an
797 adhesive label, three inches high by four inches wide, upon which
798 shall be imprinted, in clearly discernible lettering, the words "Vote on
799 the Questions" to be affixed to the upper left-hand corner of each such
800 voting machine, directly opposite the spaces provided for the
801 amendment, question or proposal. Such adhesive labels shall be
802 provided by the Secretary of the State upon receipt of a written order
803 therefor from the registrars of voters, which order shall specify the
804 number of such labels required.] If, upon the official determination of
805 the result of such vote, it appears that a majority of all the votes so cast
806 are in approval of such amendment, question or proposal, such
807 amendment, question or proposal shall, unless otherwise provided,
808 take effect forthwith.

809 Sec. 24. Subsection (c) of section 9-369c of the general statutes is
810 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
811 *passage*):

812 (c) Upon receipt of the written form of the question or proposal to
813 be voted on at any such referendum, the municipal clerk shall
814 immediately prepare and print absentee ballots for the referendum.
815 The phrasing of the question or proposal on the absentee ballots shall
816 be identical to the phrasing on the ballot [or ballot label] to be used for
817 voting in person at the referendum.

818 Sec. 25. Section 9-377 of the general statutes is repealed and the
819 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

820 At a primary votes may be cast and counted only for duly qualified
821 candidates at such primary whose names appear on the ballot label on
822 primary day. [The write-in slides shall be covered on voting machines
823 used at a primary, and no write-in spaces shall appear on the absentee
824 ballots used at a primary] No write-in spaces shall appear on the
825 ballots used at a primary.

826 Sec. 26. Section 9-435 of the general statutes is repealed and the

827 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

828 Except as provided in sections 9-418 and 9-419, if in any
829 municipality, within the time specified in section 9-405, a candidacy for
830 nomination by a political party to any municipal office or for election
831 as a town committee member is filed with the registrar, in conformity
832 with the provisions of sections 9-405 to 9-412, inclusive, and section 9-
833 414, by or on behalf of any person other than party-endorsed
834 candidates, the registrar shall forthwith after the deadline for
835 certification of party-endorsed candidates notify the clerk of such
836 municipality that a primary is to be held by such party for the
837 nomination of such party to such office or for the election by such
838 party of town committee members, as the case may be. Such notice
839 shall include a list of all the proposed candidates, those endorsed as
840 well as those filing candidacies, together with their addresses and the
841 titles of the offices or positions for which they are candidates. In the
842 case of a primary for justices of the peace, such notice shall also contain
843 the complete ballot [label] designation of each slate pursuant to
844 subsection (h) of section 9-437, as amended by this act. The clerk of the
845 municipality shall thereupon cause such notice to be published
846 forthwith in a newspaper having a general circulation in such
847 municipality, together with a statement of the date upon which the
848 primary is to be held, the hours during which the polls shall be open
849 and the location of the polls. [, and shall send a copy of such notice to
850 the Secretary of the State and record the same.] The clerk of the
851 municipality shall also file such notice with the Secretary of the State
852 not later than three business days after receipt of such notice from the
853 registrar of voters. The clerk shall forthwith publish any change in the
854 proposed candidates, listing such changes.

855 Sec. 27. Section 9-436 of the general statutes is repealed and the
856 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

857 (a) Voting [machines] tabulators shall be used at each primary,
858 provided, (1) if, because of the number of offices and positions to be
859 voted upon at a primary, there is an insufficient number of vertical

860 columns on any [machine] ballot to be used in a municipality, the vote
861 in such municipality at such primary for such offices or positions as
862 the Secretary of the State determines shall be taken by paper ballots,
863 and (2) if, because of the number of candidates for any office or
864 position to be voted upon at a primary, there is an insufficient number
865 of horizontal rows with respect to such office or position on any
866 [machine] ballot to be used in the municipality, the vote in such
867 municipality at such primary for such office or position shall be taken
868 by paper ballots. More than one voting [machine] tabulator may be
869 used in any voting district if the registrar so prescribes. The registrar
870 shall furnish a number of voting [machines] booths sufficient to
871 provide a voting [machine] booth for each [twenty-four] five hundred
872 or fraction of [twenty-four] five hundred electors eligible to vote at
873 such primary in the municipality or voting district, as the case may be,
874 and other necessary equipment. In each polling place in which a party
875 has authorized unaffiliated electors, pursuant to section 9-431, to vote
876 for some but not all offices to be contested at the primary, a separate
877 voting [machine] tabulator shall be used for such unaffiliated electors
878 and the registrar shall separately furnish one voting [machine] booth
879 for each [twenty-four] five hundred or fraction of [twenty-four] five
880 hundred enrolled party members and one voting [machine] booth for
881 each [twenty-four] five hundred or fraction of [twenty-four] five
882 hundred unaffiliated electors authorized to vote at such primary in
883 such district. In determining such number of electors, enrolled party
884 members or unaffiliated electors, the registrar shall not count the
885 names on the enrollment or registry lists of seventy-five per cent of
886 such electors, unaffiliated electors or enrolled party members who
887 reside in institutions, as defined in section 9-159q. The registrar may
888 provide more than the minimum number of voting [machines] booths
889 required by this section.

890 [(b) The registrar shall appoint a suitable mechanic or mechanics to
891 prepare, adjust and place the voting machines for use at the primary
892 under the direction of the registrar. A voting machine mechanic shall
893 be deemed a primary official but need not be an elector of any town.]

894 [(c)] (b) Each [machine] tabulator shall be so arranged that the
895 elector may vote for as many persons for nomination or election to
896 each office or position as there are persons to be nominated or elected,
897 as the case may be, and no more, and so that the elector may vote for
898 individual candidates; provided the vote for justices of the peace shall
899 be by slate, as provided in section 9-443.

900 [(d)] (c) The registrar shall appoint from among the enrolled party
901 members in the municipality or political subdivision holding the
902 primary, as the case may be, to serve in each polling place, the primary
903 polling place officials, who shall consist of one moderator, at least one,
904 but not more than two official checkers, not more than two challengers
905 if he deems it necessary, and at least one and not more than two ballot
906 clerks and at least one but not more than two voting [machine]
907 tabulator tenders for each [machine] tabulator in use at such primary
908 and, in towns with two or more voting districts at least one and not
909 more than two assistant registrars, provided (1) in the case of a
910 political subdivision holding a primary, if no enrolled party member
911 who resides in the political subdivision and who is a certified
912 moderator consents to serve as a moderator, the registrar may appoint
913 any enrolled party member who resides in the municipality and is a
914 certified moderator to be moderator, (2) in the case of either a
915 municipality or a political subdivision holding a primary, if no
916 enrolled party member can be found or no such person consents to
917 serve as a moderator, the registrar may appoint any elector who
918 resides in the municipality and is a certified moderator to be
919 moderator, (3) in the case of a political subdivision holding a primary,
920 if an insufficient number of enrolled party members who reside in the
921 political subdivision consent to serve as checkers, challengers, voting
922 [machine] tabulator tenders or assistant registrars, the registrar may
923 appoint any enrolled party member who resides in the municipality to
924 be a checker, challenger, voting [machine] tabulator tender or assistant
925 registrar, [and] (4) in the case of either a municipality or a political
926 subdivision holding a primary, if a sufficient number of enrolled party
927 members cannot be found or do not consent to serve in a position

928 described in subdivision (3) of this subsection, the registrar may
929 appoint any elector who resides in the municipality to any such
930 position, and (5) in the case of either a municipality or a political
931 subdivision holding more than one primary on the same day for
932 different political parties, one certified moderator may serve as
933 moderator for both primaries, if the registrars of voters so agree. If
934 unaffiliated electors are authorized under section 9-431 to vote for
935 some but not all of the offices to be contested at the primary, the
936 registrar shall appoint two additional checkers to check the list of
937 unaffiliated electors who are authorized to vote on the separate
938 [machines] tabulators. If unaffiliated electors are authorized under
939 section 9-431 to vote in the primary of either of two parties in the same
940 polling place, whether for some or for all offices to be contested at the
941 primary, each such registrar shall appoint two additional checkers to
942 check the list of unaffiliated electors who are authorized to vote in
943 either such primary.

944 [(e)] (d) The registrar shall designate one of the moderators so
945 appointed by the registrar to be head moderator or shall appoint as
946 head moderator an elector who is not also moderator of a polling place
947 and who shall be deemed a primary official. The registrar may also
948 appoint a deputy head moderator to assist the head moderator in the
949 performance of his duties. A deputy head moderator shall also be
950 deemed to be a primary official. Each registrar's appointments of
951 primary polling place officials, except moderators of polling places,
952 and of designees to conduct supervised voting of absentee ballots
953 pursuant to sections 9-159q and 9-159r shall be divided equally, as
954 nearly as may be, between designees of the party-endorsed candidates
955 and designees of one or more of the contestants, provided, if a party-
956 endorsed candidate is a member of a party other than the one holding
957 the primary, such primary officials [, except voting machine
958 mechanics,] shall be enrolled party members of the party holding the
959 primary. Names of designees and alternate designees for such
960 positions shall be submitted in writing by party-endorsed candidates
961 and contestants to the registrar not later than ten days before the

962 primary, except that names of designees and alternate designees for
963 the position of moderator shall be so submitted not later than twenty-
964 one days before the primary and, if such lists are not so presented, all
965 such appointments shall be made by the registrar but in the above-
966 mentioned proportion. The registrar shall notify all such candidates
967 and contestants of their right to submit a list of designees under this
968 section. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the
969 registrar shall appoint as moderators only persons who are certified to
970 serve as moderators or alternate moderators pursuant to section 9-229,
971 unless there is an insufficient number of such persons who are enrolled
972 members of the registrar's party in the municipality or political
973 subdivision holding the primary, in which case the registrar may
974 appoint a new moderator in accordance with section 9-229, but only to
975 the extent of such insufficiency. Primary central counting moderators
976 and absentee ballot counters shall also be deemed primary officials. No
977 primary official shall perform services for any candidate at the primary
978 on primary day.

979 [(f)] (e) If paper ballots are required for the vote on any office or
980 position in a municipality, the clerk of the municipality, in consultation
981 with the registrars of voters, shall print a paper ballot for use in such
982 primary for nomination to such office or election to such position. The
983 Secretary of the State shall prescribe the form of such paper ballot. The
984 Secretary of the State may prescribe general rules for the use of paper
985 ballots in any primary, including the duties of officials at the polls with
986 regard to the same, the marking of the same and the counting of the
987 same. The procedure to be followed when paper ballots are so used
988 shall conform, as nearly as may be, to the procedure applicable to
989 voting [machines] tabulators provided in this chapter and to the law
990 governing the use of paper ballots in regular elections and such rules
991 shall have the force and effect of law. Chapter 54 shall not apply to
992 rules made pursuant to this section.

993 [(g)] (f) The provisions of section 9-258 concerning additional lines
994 of electors at a polling place, and of section 9-258a concerning two
995 shifts of officials at a polling place, shall apply to a primary. Except as

996 otherwise provided in this chapter, the provisions of the general
997 statutes relating to the use of voting [machines] tabulators at regular
998 elections shall apply as nearly as may be to the use of voting
999 [machines] tabulators at primaries.

1000 Sec. 28. Section 9-437 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1001 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1002 (a) At the top of each ballot [label] shall be printed the name of the
1003 party holding the primary, and each ballot [label] shall contain the
1004 names of all candidates to be voted upon at such primary, except the
1005 names of justices of the peace. The vertical columns shall be headed by
1006 the designation of the office or position and instructions as to the
1007 number for which an elector may vote for such office or position, in the
1008 same manner as a ballot [label] used in a regular election. The name of
1009 each candidate for town committee or municipal office, except for the
1010 municipal offices of state senator and state representative, shall appear
1011 on the ballot [label] as it appears on the registry list of such candidate's
1012 town of voting residence, except as provided in section 9-42a. The
1013 name of each candidate for state or district office or for the municipal
1014 offices of state senator or state representative shall appear on the ballot
1015 as it appears on the certificate or statement of consent filed under
1016 section 9-388, 9-391, 9-400 or 9-409. On the first horizontal line, below
1017 the designation of the office or position in each column, shall be placed
1018 the name of the party-endorsed candidate for such office or position,
1019 such name to be marked with an asterisk; provided, where more than
1020 one person may be voted for for any office or position, the names of
1021 the party-endorsed candidates shall be arranged in alphabetical order
1022 from left to right under the appropriate office or position designation
1023 and shall continue, if necessary, from left to right on the next lower
1024 line or lines. In the case of no party endorsement there shall be inserted
1025 the designation "no party endorsement" at the head of the vertical
1026 column, immediately beneath the designation of the office or position.
1027 On the horizontal lines below the line for party-endorsed candidates
1028 shall be placed, in the appropriate columns, the names of all other
1029 candidates as hereinafter provided.

1030 (b) (1) In the case of two or more such candidates for the same state
1031 or district office, precedence as to row shall be determined by the
1032 alphabetical order of the surnames of such candidates, except as
1033 provided under subdivision (2) of this subsection. (2) If a single
1034 certificate or a single petition has been filed under subsection (a) of
1035 section 9-400 on behalf of two or more candidates and proposing one
1036 candidate for each state office to be contested at such primary, a single
1037 row shall be used for the names of such candidates and precedence as
1038 to row between such certificates and petitions shall be determined by
1039 the Secretary of the State by lot in a ceremony which shall be open to
1040 the public. The names of all other candidates for state office shall be
1041 placed in the appropriate columns in alphabetical order on the rows
1042 below the row or rows used for candidates whose names are contained
1043 in such a single certificate, certificates, single petition or petitions.

1044 (c) Whenever the position of candidates or slates on the ballot [label]
1045 under the provisions of this section is affected by the time or order of
1046 filing of primary petitions, and the registrar of voters certifies in
1047 writing to the town clerk that (1) two or more of the petitions to which
1048 such provisions apply were filed simultaneously, or (2) [he] the
1049 registrar is unable to determine the time or order of filing of two or
1050 more such petitions, then for purposes of this section the order of filing
1051 of the petitions specified in the registrar's certification shall be
1052 determined by the town clerk by lot in a ceremony which shall be open
1053 to the public.

1054 (d) In the case of candidates for municipal office, a single row shall
1055 be used for the candidates whose names are contained in one primary
1056 petition, provided such petition proposes at least two candidates and
1057 the full number of candidates for each office to be contested at such
1058 primary as the party may nominate or choose thereat, precedence as to
1059 row being given to the candidates whose names appear in the first
1060 such petition filed, and so on in descending order.

1061 (e) The names of candidates for town committee members which are
1062 contained in one primary petition shall be placed in a separate row,

1063 precedence as to row being given to the candidates whose names
1064 appear in petitions in the order determined in accordance with this
1065 subsection. Petitions filed by nine o'clock a.m. on the first business day
1066 following the day on which petitions become available shall be given
1067 precedence as to row based on the number of valid signatures filed, in
1068 descending order from the greatest to the least. Petitions filed after
1069 nine o'clock a.m. on the first business day following the day on which
1070 petitions become available shall be given precedence as to row based
1071 on the order in which they are filed, if such petitions are filed during
1072 the regular business hours of the office of the registrars of voters or
1073 during any different hours for said office required under the general
1074 statutes. Such order of precedence shall be determined separately for
1075 petitions proposing the full number of candidates which the party may
1076 choose at the primary and for petitions proposing fewer than such full
1077 number of candidates, and provided further that petitions proposing
1078 such full number of candidates shall have precedence as to row over
1079 petitions proposing fewer than such full number of candidates.

1080 (f) Within such row or rows for those whose names are contained in
1081 one primary petition, where more than one person may be voted for
1082 any municipal office or position, such names shall be arranged in
1083 alphabetical order from left to right under the appropriate municipal
1084 office or position designation. The names of all other candidates shall
1085 be placed in the appropriate columns in alphabetical order on the
1086 horizontal lines below the line or lines used for candidates whose
1087 names are contained in one primary petition, if any; provided where
1088 more than one person may be voted for for any office or position, such
1089 names shall be arranged in alphabetical order from left to right under
1090 the appropriate office or position designation and shall continue, if
1091 necessary, from left to right on the next lower line or lines.

1092 (g) The name of each candidate shall appear on the ballot [label] in
1093 such position as is hereinbefore required, and such position shall be
1094 determined as of the final time for filing candidacies specified in
1095 section 9-400 or 9-405. Vacancies in candidacies thereafter occurring
1096 shall not cause the position of any candidate's name on the ballot

1097 [label] to be changed to another position. The name of any candidate
1098 whose candidacy has been vacated shall not appear on the ballot.
1099 [label. The voting machine pointer over each position where no
1100 candidate's name appears shall be locked so that no vote can be cast for
1101 such position.] If such a vacancy results in the cancellation of a
1102 primary for any office, the office column or columns where the names
1103 of the candidates and the title of the office would have appeared if the
1104 primary for that office had not been cancelled shall be left blank. If a
1105 vacancy occurs in a party-endorsed candidacy and a person is chosen
1106 in accordance with section 9-426 or 9-428 to fill the resulting vacancy in
1107 candidacy, the name of the person so chosen shall appear in the same
1108 position as that in which the name of the vacating candidate appeared.
1109 The municipal clerk shall have the ballot [label] prepared so that the
1110 name of any candidate who has vacated [his] such candidate's
1111 candidacy is deleted and so that the name of any candidate chosen to
1112 fill a vacancy in candidacy appears in the same position as that in
1113 which the vacated candidacy appeared. The municipal clerk may use
1114 blank or printed stickers, as the case may be, in preparing the [ballot
1115 labels] ballots if the [ballot labels] ballots were printed before the
1116 occurrence of the vacancy in candidacy or the selection of a candidate
1117 to fill a vacancy in candidacy. The order of the offices and positions
1118 shall be as prescribed by the Secretary of the State.

1119 (h) The names of candidates for election as justices of the peace shall
1120 not appear on the ballot. [label.] A single vertical column shall be used
1121 for all the candidates for election to the office of justice the peace of a
1122 particular town. The vertical column used for justices of the peace shall
1123 be headed by the words "justices of the peace". On the first horizontal
1124 line in the vertical column used for justice of the peace shall be placed
1125 the words "party-endorsed slate". On the second and succeeding
1126 horizontal lines, in the order of the time of filing, shall be placed the
1127 words "challenge slate", preceded, in quotation marks, by the letter
1128 designating such line. The municipal clerk shall prepare a list of the
1129 names of all candidates on each slate for election as justices of the
1130 peace, including the complete ballot [label] designation of each such

1131 slate as provided in this subsection, which shall be posted in the
1132 polling places by each moderator for the inspection of the electors
1133 prior to voting.

1134 (i) The names of candidates for nomination to any elective office or
1135 for election as members of a town committee, as the case may be, shall
1136 be separated from each other by a light line, but shall not be separated
1137 from each other on the ballot [label] by names of candidates for any
1138 other office or position or by columns used for any other office or
1139 position; and the column or columns used for each office or position
1140 shall be separated from the columns used for other offices or positions
1141 by a heavy line.

1142 (j) All [ballot labels] ballots used at a primary shall be prepared by
1143 the clerk of the municipality in which such primary is held and shall be
1144 printed at the expense of the municipality. Each municipality shall
1145 provide for all polling places:

1146 (1) At least forty-eight hours before the primary, such clerk shall
1147 have sample [ballot labels] ballots for general distribution, which shall
1148 [be arranged in the form of a diagram showing the entire front of the
1149 voting machine as it will appear after the official ballot labels are
1150 arranged for voting on the day of the primary or that portion thereof
1151 that will] contain the offices or positions and names of candidates to be
1152 voted upon. Each such sample ballot [label] shall also include printed
1153 instructions approved by the Secretary of the State concerning the use
1154 of the voting [machine] tabulator and information concerning the date
1155 of the primary and the hours during which polling places will be open.
1156 Such clerk shall have available for distribution such number of sample
1157 [ballot labels] ballots as [he] such clerk deems advisable, but in no
1158 event less than three which shall be posted inside the polling place so
1159 as to be visible to those within the polling place during the whole day
1160 of the primary. At least one of such sample [ballot labels] ballots shall
1161 be posted so as to be visible to an elector being instructed on the
1162 demonstrator [or spare voting machine] device, pursuant to section 9-
1163 260. If paper ballots are used in any primary, such sample paper

1164 ballots shall be overprinted with the word "Sample";

1165 (2) Instructions on how to cast a provisional ballot, as prescribed by
1166 the Secretary of the State;

1167 (3) Instructions for mail-in registrants and first-time voters who
1168 register to vote by mail on or after January 1, 2003, as prescribed by the
1169 Secretary of the State;

1170 (4) General information concerning voting rights under federal and
1171 Connecticut laws, including information on the right of an individual
1172 to cast a provisional ballot and instructions on how to contact the
1173 appropriate officials if such rights are alleged to have been violated, as
1174 prescribed by the Secretary of the State; and

1175 (5) General information on federal and state laws concerning
1176 prohibitions on acts of fraud and misrepresentation, as prescribed by
1177 the Secretary of the State.

1178 (k) When unaffiliated electors are authorized under section 9-431 to
1179 vote for some but not all offices to be contested at a primary, (1)
1180 separate voting [machines] tabulators shall be used for the unaffiliated
1181 electors in a voting district, (2) the ballot [label] shall indicate that it is a
1182 partial ballot for unaffiliated electors, (3) the ballot [label] shall contain
1183 only the offices and names of candidates for which such electors may
1184 vote, with blank columns left wherever necessary to assure that each
1185 candidate's position is the same as on the full ballot for such primary
1186 in the voting district, and (4) three sample [ballot labels] ballots
1187 showing such partial ballot shall also be posted inside the polling place
1188 so as to be visible to such unaffiliated electors.

1189 Sec. 29. Section 9-445 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1190 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1191 Forthwith after a primary for nomination to a municipal office or for
1192 election of members of a town committee, or forthwith upon tabulation
1193 of the vote for a state or district office by the Secretary of the State

1194 when the plurality of an elected or nominated candidate over the vote
1195 for a defeated candidate receiving the next highest number of votes
1196 was either (1) less than a vote equivalent to one-half of one per cent of
1197 the total number of votes cast at the primary for the office or position
1198 but not more than one thousand votes, or (2) less than twenty votes,
1199 there shall be a recanvass of the returns of the voting [machine or
1200 voting machines] tabulator or voting tabulators used in such primary
1201 for [said] such office or position unless within one day after the
1202 primary, in the case of nomination to a municipal office or for election
1203 of members of a town committee, or prior to the time the Secretary of
1204 the State notifies the town clerk of state and district offices which
1205 qualify for an automatic recanvass, the defeated candidate or defeated
1206 candidates, as the case may be, for such office or position file a written
1207 statement waiving the right to such recanvass with the municipal clerk
1208 in the case of a municipal office or town committee, or with the
1209 Secretary of the State in the case of a state or district office. In the case
1210 of a state or district office, the Secretary of the State, upon tabulation of
1211 the votes for such an office, shall notify the town clerks in the state or
1212 district, as the case may be, of the state and district offices which
1213 qualify for an automatic recanvass and shall also notify each candidate
1214 for any such office. When a recanvass is to be held, the municipal clerk
1215 shall promptly notify the moderator, as defined in section 9-311, who
1216 shall proceed forthwith to recanvass such returns of the office in
1217 question in the same manner as is provided for a recanvass in regular
1218 elections, except that the recanvass officials shall be divided equally, as
1219 nearly as may be, among the candidates for such office. In addition to
1220 the notice required under section 9-311, the moderator shall, before
1221 such recanvass is made, give notice in writing of the time and place of
1222 such recanvass to each candidate for a municipal office which qualifies
1223 for an automatic recanvass under this section. For purposes of this
1224 section, "the total number of votes cast at the primary for the office or
1225 position" means, in the case of multiple openings for the same office or
1226 position, the total number of electors checked as having voted in the
1227 primary in the state, district, municipality or political subdivision, as
1228 the case may be. When a recanvass of the returns for an office for

1229 which there are multiple openings is required by the provisions of this
1230 section, the returns for all candidates for all openings for the office
1231 shall be recanvassed. Nothing in this section shall preclude the right to
1232 judicial proceedings on behalf of such defeated candidate under any
1233 provision of this chapter.

1234 Sec. 30. Section 9-447 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1235 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1236 The voting [machines] tabulators used in any primary shall not be
1237 unlocked for a period of fourteen days from the date of the primary,
1238 unless otherwise ordered by any judge of the Superior Court [,] or by
1239 the State Elections Enforcement Commission. If a contest or
1240 investigation is pending, such [machines] tabulators shall not be
1241 unlocked for such longer period of time as may be ordered by any
1242 judge of the Superior Court, unless a recanvass has been applied for
1243 under the provisions of section 9-445, as amended by this act, or unless
1244 an order has been issued by the State Elections Enforcement
1245 Commission.

1246 Sec. 31. Subsection (b) of section 9-453r of the general statutes is
1247 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
1248 *passage*):

1249 (b) On the horizontal rows below the rows so used for candidates, if
1250 any, who are so entitled to a party designation on the [voting
1251 machines] ballot, shall be placed, in the appropriate office columns, the
1252 names of candidates contained in petitions approved pursuant to
1253 section 9-453o bearing no party designation. Such candidates shall not
1254 be entitled to separate rows. Precedence as to horizontal row between
1255 or among such candidates shall be determined, if necessary, by the
1256 order in which their applications for petitions were filed with the
1257 Secretary of the State from the earliest to the latest; provided that
1258 within any such horizontal row the names of as many of such
1259 candidates for the same multiple-opening office as such row will
1260 accommodate shall be placed before placing the names of other such

1261 candidates for such office on the next such row. The order of the names
1262 of such candidates for the same multiple-opening office, within and
1263 between any such horizontal rows, shall be determined by the
1264 registrars of voters by lot in a ceremony which shall be open to the
1265 public. The registrars of voters shall provide at least five days public
1266 notice for each such ceremony. Each row in which a candidate's name
1267 appears who is not entitled to a party designation shall be labeled
1268 "Petitioning Candidates", the print of which shall correspond to that
1269 used for party designations.

1270 Sec. 32. Section 9-453s of the general statutes is repealed and the
1271 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1272 Vacancies in candidacies occurring after all nominating petitions
1273 have been approved under section 9-453o, shall not cause the position
1274 of any candidate's name on the ballot [label] to be changed to another
1275 position unless a blank row on the [machine] ballot results from such
1276 vacancy or vacancies in which case the position of candidates
1277 appearing on lines under the blank row may change if the consent of
1278 all candidates involved in such a change is filed in the Secretary of the
1279 State's office prior to the time for printing and filing sample [ballot
1280 labels] ballots with said secretary. The name of any candidate whose
1281 candidacy has been vacated shall not appear on the ballot, [label. The
1282 voting machine pointer over each position where no candidate's name
1283 appears shall be locked so that no vote can be cast in that position.]

1284 Sec. 33. Section 9-470 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1285 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1286 The secretary shall determine by lot, in a public ceremony held on
1287 the thirty-fifth day preceding the day of the primary, the order in
1288 which the names of the candidates will appear on the ballot of each
1289 party at such primary; provided that the category "uncommitted" shall
1290 appear last on such ballots. Notwithstanding any provision of the
1291 general statutes to the contrary, no candidate shall be designated on
1292 the ballot as the party-endorsed candidate. The names of such

1293 candidates shall appear, in the order so determined by the secretary, in
1294 the first vertical column of the [voting machine] ballot. Such column
1295 shall be designated "Nomination for President of the United States";
1296 provided if the number of candidates is such that there is an
1297 insufficient number of places in such column, the secretary shall
1298 determine whether the names of the candidates shall also extend, in
1299 the order so determined, to the second and succeeding columns as
1300 may be necessary, or shall appear on the first and succeeding
1301 horizontal rows as may be necessary. Such columns or rows shall be
1302 designated as hereinabove provided. Except as otherwise provided in
1303 this chapter, the form of the ballot shall be prescribed by the secretary
1304 and shall conform, as nearly as may be, to the provisions of section 9-
1305 437, as amended by this act.

1306 Sec. 34. Section 9-247 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1307 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1308 The registrars of voters shall, before the day of the election, [cause
1309 the mechanic or mechanics to insert on each machine the ballot labels
1310 corresponding with the sample diagrams provided and to] put each
1311 [such machine] voting tabulator in order in every way and set and
1312 adjust the same so that it shall be ready for use in voting when
1313 delivered at the polling place. Such registrars shall cause [the machine
1314 so labeled,] each such tabulator to be in order and set and adjusted, to
1315 be delivered at the polling place, together with all necessary furniture
1316 and appliances that go with the same, at the room where the election is
1317 to be held, not later than six o'clock in the afternoon of the day
1318 preceding the election. Each [voting machine] polling place shall be
1319 furnished with light sufficient to enable electors while voting to read
1320 the ballot [labels] and suitable for use by the election officials in
1321 examining the counters. [A pencil shall also be provided, within each
1322 voting machine, for use in casting a write-in ballot.]

1323 Sec. 35. Section 9-320f of the general statutes is repealed and the
1324 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1325 (a) Not earlier than the fifteenth day after any election or primary
1326 and not later than two business days before the canvass of votes by the
1327 Secretary of the State, Treasurer and Comptroller, for any federal or
1328 state election or primary, or by the town clerk for any municipal
1329 election or primary, the registrars of voters shall conduct a manual
1330 audit of the votes recorded in not less than ten per cent of the voting
1331 districts in the state, district or municipality, whichever is applicable.
1332 Such manual audit shall be noticed in advance and be open to public
1333 observation. Any election official who participates in the
1334 administration and conduct of an audit pursuant to this section shall
1335 be compensated by the municipality at the standard rate of pay
1336 established by such municipality for elections or primaries, as the case
1337 may be.

1338 (b) The voting districts subject to the audit described in subsection
1339 (a) of this section shall be selected in a random drawing by the
1340 Secretary of the State and such selection process shall be open to the
1341 public. The offices subject to the audit pursuant to this section shall be,
1342 (1) in the case of an election where the office of presidential elector is
1343 on the ballot, all offices required to be audited by federal law, plus one
1344 additional office selected in a random drawing by the Secretary of the
1345 State, but in no case less than three offices, (2) in the case of an election
1346 where the office of Governor is on the ballot, all offices required to be
1347 audited by federal law, plus one additional office selected in a random
1348 drawing by the Secretary of the State, but in no case less than three
1349 offices, (3) in the case of a municipal election, three offices or twenty
1350 per cent of the number of offices on the ballot, whichever is greater,
1351 selected at random by the municipal clerk, and (4) in the case of a
1352 primary election, all offices required to be audited by federal law, plus
1353 one additional office, if any, but in no event less than twenty per cent
1354 of the offices on the ballot, selected in a random drawing by the
1355 municipal clerk.

1356 (c) If a selected voting district has an office that is subject to
1357 recanvass or an election or primary contest pursuant to the general
1358 statutes, the Secretary shall select an alternative district, pursuant to

1359 the process described in subsection (b) of this section.

1360 (d) The manual audit described in subsection (a) of this section shall
1361 consist of the manual tabulation of the paper ballots cast and counted
1362 by each voting [machine] tabulator subject to such audit. Once
1363 complete, the vote totals established pursuant to the manual tabulation
1364 shall be compared to the results reported by the voting [machine]
1365 tabulator on the day of the election or primary. The results of the
1366 manual tabulation shall be reported on a form prescribed by the
1367 Secretary of the State which shall include the total number of ballots
1368 counted, the total votes received by each candidate in question, the
1369 total votes received by each candidate in question on ballots that were
1370 properly completed by each voter and the total votes received by each
1371 candidate in question on ballots that were not properly completed by
1372 each voter. Such report shall be filed with the Secretary of the State
1373 who shall immediately forward such report to The University of
1374 Connecticut for analysis. The University of Connecticut shall file a
1375 written report with the Secretary of the State regarding such analysis
1376 that describes any discrepancies identified. After receipt of such report,
1377 the Secretary of the State shall file such report with the State Elections
1378 Enforcement Commission.

1379 (e) For the purposes of this section, a ballot that has not been
1380 properly completed will be deemed to be a ballot on which (1) votes
1381 have been marked by the voter outside the vote targets, (2) votes have
1382 been marked by the voter using a manual marking device that cannot
1383 be read by the voting [machine] tabulator, or (3) in the judgment of the
1384 registrars of voters, the voter marked the ballot in such a manner that
1385 the voting [machine] tabulator may not have read the marks as votes
1386 cast.

1387 (f) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 9-311, the Secretary of
1388 the State shall order a discrepancy recanvass of the returns of an
1389 election or primary for any office if a discrepancy, as defined in
1390 subsection (o) of this section, exists where the margin of victory in the
1391 race for such office is less than the amount of the discrepancy

1392 multiplied by the total number of voting districts where such race
1393 appeared on the ballot, provided in a year in which the Secretary of the
1394 State is a candidate for an office on the ballot and that office is subject
1395 to an audit as provided by this section, the State Elections Enforcement
1396 Commission shall order a discrepancy recanvass if a discrepancy, as
1397 defined by subsection (o) of this section, has occurred that could affect
1398 the outcome of the election or primary for such office.

1399 (g) If The University of Connecticut report described in subsection
1400 (d) of this section indicates that a voting [machine] tabulator failed to
1401 record votes accurately and in the manner provided by the general
1402 statutes, the Secretary of the State shall require that the voting
1403 [machine] tabulator be examined and recertified by the Secretary of the
1404 State, or the Secretary's designee. Nothing in this subsection shall be
1405 construed to prohibit the Secretary of the State from requiring that a
1406 voting [machine] tabulator be examined and recertified.

1407 (h) The audit report filed pursuant to subsection (d) of this section
1408 shall be open to public inspection and may be used as prima facie
1409 evidence of a discrepancy in any contest arising pursuant to chapter
1410 149 or for any other cause of action arising from such election or
1411 primary.

1412 (i) If the audit officials are unable to reconcile the manual count with
1413 the electronic vote tabulation and discrepancies, the Secretary of the
1414 State shall conduct such further investigation of the voting [machine
1415 or] tabulator malfunction as may be necessary for the purpose of
1416 reviewing whether or not to decertify the voting [machine or
1417 machines] tabulator or tabulators in question or to order the voting
1418 [machine] tabulator to be examined and recertified pursuant to
1419 subsection (g) of this section. Any report produced by the Secretary of
1420 the State as a result of such investigation shall be filed with the State
1421 Elections Enforcement Commission and the commission may initiate
1422 such further investigation in accordance with subdivision (1) of
1423 subsection (a) of section 9-7b as may be required to determine if any
1424 violations of the general statutes concerning election law have been

1425 committed.

1426 (j) The individual paper ballots used at an election or primary shall
1427 be carefully preserved and returned in their designated receptacle in
1428 accordance with the requirements of section 9-266 [, 9-302] or 9-310,
1429 whichever is applicable.

1430 (k) Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude any
1431 candidate or elector from seeking additional remedies pursuant to
1432 chapter 149.

1433 (l) After an election or primary, any voting [machine] tabulator may
1434 be kept locked for a period longer than that prescribed by sections 9-
1435 266, 9-310 and 9-447, as amended by this act, if such an extended
1436 period is ordered by either a court of competent jurisdiction, the
1437 Secretary of the State or the State Elections Enforcement Commission.
1438 Either the court or the Secretary of the State may order an audit of such
1439 voting [machine] tabulator to be conducted by such persons as the
1440 court or the Secretary of the State may designate, provided the State
1441 Elections Enforcement Commission may order such an audit under the
1442 circumstances prescribed in subsection (f) of this section. If the
1443 machine utilized in such election or primary is an optical scan voting
1444 system, such order to lock such machine shall include the tabulator,
1445 memory card and all other components and processes utilized in the
1446 programming of such machine.

1447 (m) The Secretary of the State may adopt regulations, in accordance
1448 with the provisions of chapter 54, as may be necessary for the conduct
1449 of the manual tabulation of the paper ballots described in subsection
1450 (a) of this section and to establish guidelines for expanded audits when
1451 there are differences between the manual and [machine] tabulator
1452 counts.

1453 (n) Notwithstanding any provision of the general statutes, the
1454 Secretary of the State shall have access to the code in any voting
1455 machine whenever any problem is discovered as a result of the audit
1456 described in subsection (a) of this section.

1457 (o) As used in this section, "discrepancy" means any difference in
1458 vote totals between [machine] tabulator and manual counts in a voting
1459 district that exceeds one-half of one per cent of the lesser amount of the
1460 vote totals between [machine] tabulator and manual counts where
1461 such differences cannot be resolved through an accounting of ballots
1462 that were not marked properly in accordance with subsection (e) of
1463 this section, "state election" means "state election", as defined in section
1464 9-1, as amended by this act, and "municipal election" means a
1465 municipal election held pursuant to section 9-164.

1466 Sec. 36. Subsection (a) of section 9-236 of the general statutes is
1467 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
1468 *passage*):

1469 (a) On the day of any primary, referendum or election, no person
1470 shall solicit on behalf of or in opposition to the candidacy of another or
1471 himself or on behalf of or in opposition to any question being
1472 submitted at the election or referendum, or loiter or peddle or offer
1473 any advertising matter, ballot or circular to another person within a
1474 radius of seventy-five feet of any outside entrance in use as an entry to
1475 any polling place or in any corridor, passageway or other approach
1476 leading from any such outside entrance to such polling place or in any
1477 room opening upon any such corridor, passageway or approach. [,
1478 except as provided in section 9-294.] Nothing contained in this section
1479 shall be construed to prohibit (1) parent-teacher associations or parent-
1480 teacher organizations from holding bake sales or other fund-raising
1481 activities on the day of any primary, referendum or election in any
1482 school used as a polling place, provided such sales or activities shall
1483 not be held in the room in which the election booths are located, (2) the
1484 registrars of voters from directing the officials at a primary,
1485 referendum or election to distribute, within the restricted area,
1486 adhesive labels on which are imprinted the words "I Voted Today", or
1487 (3) the registrars of voters in a primary, election or referendum from
1488 jointly permitting nonpartisan activities to be conducted in a room
1489 other than the room in which the election booths are located. The
1490 registrars may jointly impose such conditions and limitations on such

1491 nonpartisan activity as deemed necessary to ensure the orderly process
1492 of voting. The moderator shall evict any person who in any way
1493 interferes with the orderly process of voting.

1494 Sec. 37. Subsection (b) of section 51-164n of the general statutes is
1495 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
1496 *passage*):

1497 (b) Notwithstanding any provision of the general statutes, any
1498 person who is alleged to have committed (1) a violation under the
1499 provisions of section 1-9, 1-10, 1-11, 4b-13, 7-13, 7-14, 7-35, 7-41, 7-83, 7-
1500 283, 7-325, 7-393, 8-25, 8-27, 9-63, [9-296, 9-305,] 9-322, 9-350, 10-193, 10-
1501 197, 10-198, 10-230, 10-251, 10-254, 12-52, 12-170aa, 12-292 or 12-326g,
1502 subdivision (4) of section 12-408, subdivision (3), (5) or (6) of section
1503 12-411, section 12-435c, 12-476a, 12-476b, 12-487, 13a-71, 13a-107, 13a-
1504 113, 13a-114, 13a-115, 13a-117b, 13a-123, 13a-124, 13a-139, 13a-140, 13a-
1505 143b, 13a-247 or 13a-253, subsection (f) of section 13b-42, section 13b-
1506 90, 13b-221, 13b-292, 13b-336, 13b-337, 13b-338, 13b-410a, 13b-410b or
1507 13b-410c, subsection (a), (b) or (c) of section 13b-412, section 13b-414,
1508 subsection (d) of section 14-12, section 14-20a or 14-27a, subsection (e)
1509 of section 14-34a, subsection (d) of section 14-35, section 14-43, 14-49,
1510 14-50a or 14-58, subsection (b) of section 14-66, section 14-66a, 14-66b
1511 or 14-67a, subsection (g) of section 14-80, subsection (f) of section 14-
1512 80h, section 14-97a, 14-100b, 14-103a, 14-106a, 14-106c, 14-146, 14-152,
1513 14-153 or 14-163b, a first violation as specified in subsection (f) of
1514 section 14-164i, section 14-219 as specified in subsection (e) of said
1515 section, subdivision (1) of section 14-223a, section 14-240, 14-249, 14-
1516 250 or 14-253a, subsection (a) of section 14-261a, section 14-262, 14-264,
1517 14-267a, 14-269, 14-270, 14-275a, 14-278 or 14-279, subsection (e) of
1518 section 14-283, section 14-291, 14-293b, 14-296aa, 14-319, 14-320, 14-321,
1519 14-325a, 14-326, 14-330 or 14-332a, subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of section
1520 14-386a, section 15-33, subsection (a) of section 15-115, section 16-256,
1521 16-256e, 16a-15 or 16a-22, subsection (a) or (b) of section 16a-22h,
1522 section 17a-24, 17a-145, 17a-149, 17a-152, 17a-465, 17a-642, 17b-124,
1523 17b-131, 17b-137 or 17b-734, subsection (b) of section 17b-736, section
1524 19a-30, 19a-33, 19a-39 or 19a-87, subsection (b) of section 19a-87a,

1525 section 19a-91, 19a-105, 19a-107, 19a-215, 19a-219, 19a-222, 19a-224,
1526 19a-286, 19a-287, 19a-297, 19a-301, 19a-309, 19a-335, 19a-336, 19a-338,
1527 19a-339, 19a-340, 19a-425, 19a-502, 20-7a, 20-14, 20-158, 20-231, 20-257,
1528 20-265 or 20-324e, section 20-341l, 20-597, 20-608, 20-610, 21-30, 21-38,
1529 21-39, 21-43, 21-47, 21-48, 21-63, 21-76a, 21a-21, 21a-25, 21a-26 or 21a-
1530 30, subsection (a) of section 21a-37, section 21a-46, 21a-61, 21a-63 or
1531 21a-77, subsection (b) of section 21a-79, section 21a-85, 21a-154, 21a-
1532 159, 22-13, 22-14, 22-15, 22-16, 22-29, 22-34, 22-35, 22-36, 22-38, 22-39,
1533 22-39a, 22-39b, 22-39c, 22-39d, 22-39e, 22-49, 22-54, 22-61, 22-89, 22-90,
1534 22-98, 22-99, 22-100, 22-111o, 22-279, 22-280a, 22-318a, 22-320h, 22-324a,
1535 22-326 or 22-342, subsection (b) or (e) of section 22-344, section 22-359,
1536 22-366, 22-391, 22-413, 22-414, 22-415, 22a-66a or 22a-246, subsection (a)
1537 of section 22a-250, subsection (e) of section 22a-256h, section 22a-381d,
1538 22a-449, 22a-461, 23-37, 23-38, 23-46 or 23-61b, subsection (a) or (b) of
1539 section 23-65, section 25-37, 25-40, 26-19, 26-21, 26-31, 26-40, 26-40a, 26-
1540 49, 26-54, 26-59, 26-61, 26-64, 26-79, 26-89, 26-97, 26-107, 26-117, 26-128,
1541 26-131, 26-132, 26-138, 26-141, 26-207, 26-215, 26-224a, 26-227, 26-230,
1542 26-294, 28-13, 29-6a, 29-109, 29-143o, 29-143z or 29-156a, subsection (b),
1543 (d), (e) or (g) of section 29-161q, section 29-161y, 29-161z, 29-198, 29-
1544 210, 29-243, 29-277, subsection (c) of section 29-291c, section 29-316, 29-
1545 318, 29-381, 30-48a, 30-86a, 31-3, 31-10, 31-11, 31-12, 31-13, 31-14, 31-15,
1546 31-16, 31-18, 31-23, 31-24, 31-25, 31-28, 31-32, 31-36, 31-38, 31-38a, 31-40,
1547 31-44, 31-47, 31-48, 31-51, 31-51k, 31-52, 31-52a or 31-54, subsection (a)
1548 or (c) of section 31-69, section 31-70, 31-74, 31-75, 31-76, 31-76a, 31-89b
1549 or 31-134, subsection (i) of section 31-273, section 31-288, 36a-787, 42-
1550 230, 45a-450, 45a-634 or 45a-658, subdivision (13) or (14) of section 46a-
1551 54, section 46a-59, 46b-22, 46b-24, 46b-34, 46b-38dd, 46b-38gg, 46b-
1552 38kk, 47-34a, 47-47, 49-8a, 49-16 or 53-133, or section 53-212a, 53-249a,
1553 53-252, 53-264, 53-302a, 53-303e, 53-311a, 53-321, 53-322, 53-323, 53-331,
1554 53-344 or 53-450, or (2) a violation under the provisions of chapter 268,
1555 or (3) a violation of any regulation adopted in accordance with the
1556 provisions of section 12-484, 12-487 or 13b-410, or (4) a violation of any
1557 ordinance, regulation or bylaw of any town, city or borough, except
1558 violations of building codes and the health code, for which the penalty
1559 exceeds ninety dollars but does not exceed two hundred fifty dollars,

1560 unless such town, city or borough has established a payment and
 1561 hearing procedure for such violation pursuant to section 7-152c, shall
 1562 follow the procedures set forth in this section.

1563 Sec. 38. Section 9-272 of the general statutes is repealed and the
 1564 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1565 If, owing to the number of candidates to be voted upon or owing to
 1566 inability to obtain a sufficient number of voting tabulators, it is found
 1567 impracticable to use voting tabulators at any election to be held in any
 1568 municipality, or in one or more of the voting districts therein, the
 1569 registrars of voters may discontinue the use of such tabulators for such
 1570 election in any of the voting districts therein, and shall thereupon
 1571 cause ballots to be procured and used at such election [, as provided by
 1572 this part,] in each of the voting districts wherein the use of voting
 1573 tabulators has been so discontinued.

1574 Sec. 39. Sections 9-6a, 9-242c, 9-243, 9-270, 9-271, 9-273 to 9-276,
 1575 inclusive, and 9-279 to 9-306, inclusive, of the general statutes are
 1576 repealed. (*Effective from passage*)

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 2	<i>from passage</i>	9-1
Sec. 3	<i>from passage</i>	9-135a(a)
Sec. 4	<i>from passage</i>	9-224
Sec. 5	<i>from passage</i>	9-235(b)
Sec. 6	<i>from passage</i>	9-238(a)
Sec. 7	<i>from passage</i>	9-238a
Sec. 8	<i>from passage</i>	9-240a
Sec. 9	<i>from passage</i>	9-241(a)
Sec. 10	<i>from passage</i>	9-242
Sec. 11	<i>from passage</i>	9-242b
Sec. 12	<i>from passage</i>	9-245
Sec. 13	<i>from passage</i>	9-248
Sec. 14	<i>from passage</i>	9-249(a)
Sec. 15	<i>from passage</i>	9-249a(a)

Sec. 16	<i>from passage</i>	9-249b(a)
Sec. 17	<i>from passage</i>	9-255
Sec. 18	<i>from passage</i>	9-264
Sec. 19	<i>from passage</i>	9-352
Sec. 20	<i>from passage</i>	9-307
Sec. 21	<i>from passage</i>	9-309
Sec. 22	<i>from passage</i>	9-367
Sec. 23	<i>from passage</i>	9-369
Sec. 24	<i>from passage</i>	9-369c(c)
Sec. 25	<i>from passage</i>	9-377
Sec. 26	<i>from passage</i>	9-435
Sec. 27	<i>from passage</i>	9-436
Sec. 28	<i>from passage</i>	9-437
Sec. 29	<i>from passage</i>	9-445
Sec. 30	<i>from passage</i>	9-447
Sec. 31	<i>from passage</i>	9-453r(b)
Sec. 32	<i>from passage</i>	9-453s
Sec. 33	<i>from passage</i>	9-470
Sec. 34	<i>from passage</i>	9-247
Sec. 35	<i>from passage</i>	9-320f
Sec. 36	<i>from passage</i>	9-236(a)
Sec. 37	<i>from passage</i>	51-164n(b)
Sec. 38	<i>from passage</i>	9-272
Sec. 39	<i>from passage</i>	Repealer section

The following Fiscal Impact Statement and Bill Analysis are prepared for the benefit of the members of the General Assembly, solely for purposes of information, summarization and explanation and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose. In general, fiscal impacts are based upon a variety of informational sources, including the analyst's professional knowledge. Whenever applicable, agency data is consulted as part of the analysis, however final products do not necessarily reflect an assessment from any specific department.

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact: None

Municipal Impact:

Municipalities	Effect	FY 12 \$	FY 13 \$
Various Municipalities	Potential Savings	\$135-\$680 per polling place per town	\$135-\$680 per polling place per town

Explanation

The bill makes various changes to election statutes that may result in a potential savings of \$135 - \$680 per polling location per municipality.

The bill provides registrar of voters the option to appoint one or two official checkers and ballot clerks. Current law requires two. Official checkers and ballot clerks receive a per diem¹ of \$135 - \$165.

The bill also provides registrar of voters the option to appoint a single certified moderator per polling place when more than one political party is holding a primary on the same day. Current law requires one per party. Moderators receive a per diem¹ of \$300 - \$350.

The extent of the potential savings depends on how many poll workers each municipality chooses to appoint and the number of polling places in the municipality. The number of polling locations in a municipality ranges from one to 36.

The potential savings range from \$135 - \$680 per polling place per

¹ The per diem amounts vary depending on the municipality.

municipality. The low end of the range would occur if a municipality reduced one poll worker. The higher range of savings would occur if a municipality reduced three poll workers.

House “A” makes a clarifying change that does not result in a fiscal impact.

The Out Years

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to inflation.

Sources: Registrars of Voters Association of Connecticut (ROVAC)

OLR Bill Analysis**sHB 6330 (as amended by House "A")******AN ACT CONCERNING TECHNICAL AND MINOR REVISIONS TO ELECTIONS RELATED STATUTES.*****SUMMARY:**

This bill (1) makes technical, minor, and conforming changes to reflect the change from lever to optical scan voting machines (i.e., tabulators) and (2) repeals provisions and procedures rendered obsolete by the change in voting technology.

The bill also narrows the circumstances under which a person may be imprisoned for tampering with voting equipment (i.e., tabulators, appliances used in connection with them, and ballots). Under current law, a person may generally be imprisoned for up to five years for tampering with or destroying voting equipment before or during an election. The bill specifies that this provision applies only when a person intends to cause a vote to register improperly (§ 22).

*House Amendment "A" adds the provision concerning imprisonment for tampering with or destroying voting equipment.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

TECHNICAL, MINOR, AND CONFORMING CHANGES

To reflect the change in voting technology, the bill makes several technical and conforming changes. Among other things it:

1. substitutes "tabulator" for "machine" and "ballot" for "ballot label" throughout the General Statutes, but primarily in Title 9, which governs elections;
2. eliminates obsolete references to "voting tabulator technicians"

and “machine mechanics” (see BACKGROUND) (e.g., §§ 12, 13, 27, and 39);

3. eliminates references to the specific characteristics of the lever voting machine, such as “pointers” and “counters” (e.g., §§ 13, 18, and 28); and
4. eliminates procedures applicable to lever voting machines only, replacing them with parallel provisions for voting tabulators (e.g., § 7, 13, 17, 21, 25, and 27).

Concerning procedures, the bill, for example, requires registrars to furnish voting privacy booths, rather than lever voting machines, based on the number of electors in the district. For a primary, they must provide one voting booth for every 500 electors (or fraction thereof), rather than one voting machine for every 2,400 electors (or fraction thereof) (§ 27).

The bill repeals:

1. a requirement that the secretary of the state convene a conference before each regular election to train machine mechanics (§ 39);
2. provisions for administering paper ballot elections, including referenda, when lever voting machines are unusable (if a voting tabulator malfunctions, regulations specify the procedure for hand counting ballots (Conn. Agency Reg. § 9-242a-23)) (§ 39); and
3. the obsolete Voting Technology Standards Board, which was established to develop standards for electronic voting systems and required to terminate after submitting its report in January, 2006 (§ 39).

Finally, the bill makes certain minor changes. It:

1. conforms statute to practice by transferring certain duties from

town clerks to registrars of voters (e.g., prepare and furnish supplies before an election) (§ 13);

2. requires town clerks to file notice of a primary for municipal office or town committee members with the secretary of the state within three business days after receiving it from the registrars of voters (§ 26);
3. changes the required number of primary day poll workers by giving the registrar of voters the option to appoint one or two official checkers, instead of requiring two, and giving them the same discretion concerning ballot clerks (these provisions already apply to general elections) (§ 27); and
4. gives registrars the option to appoint a single certified moderator per polling place when more than one political party holds a primary on the same day, if the registrars both agree to the designation (§ 27).

BACKGROUND

Machine Mechanics and Technicians

According to the Office of the Secretary of the State, the optical scan voting tabulator self-tests before it is used. The registrars of voters additionally test the tabulators. If a tabulator jams or otherwise malfunctions, the tabulator tender notifies the appropriate election official, who replaces it (Conn. Agencies Reg. §§ 9-242a-9 and -16). Voting tabulator technicians, formerly machine mechanics, do not repair the machines and, in practice, several towns do not have the position.

COMMITTEE ACTION

Government Administration and Elections Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 15 Nay 0 (03/07/2011)